

## SPORTS

### GOLD MEDALS OF SOVIET JUDOKAS

At the European judo championship in Brussels, Vasily Panyuk of the USSR won the under-66 kg division.

In the under-78 kg division Yuri Merkulov won the bronze medal. And the finals of the under-71 kg division Tamas Nemesi from Hungary beat Sergei Dvornikov of the USSR, the first such win for the medalist of two world championships.

### CHAMPION AHEAD

After eight rounds of the big international chess tournament in London the leader is Karpov. In his latest game he beat Korchnoi of Switzerland to total 15 points.

Pologayevsky of the USSR and Chandler of Great Britain had six points each.

### RECORD

#### OF AUTO MODEL MAKER

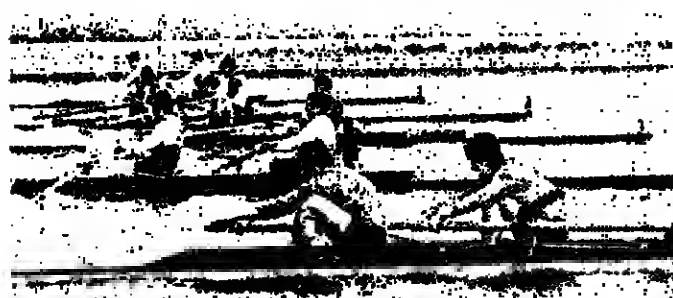
Anatoly Medvedev from Leningrad is the holder of a new national record in auto model racing. His miniature car, with an engine of only 1.5 cu in, reached a speed of 223.80 km per hour.

The car demonstrated its ability at a contest of the country's strongest auto model makers at a coliseum in the Crimean Region. The previous record was 222.496, reached by Vladimir Kravtsov of Yuzovsk on his model.

### TOURNAMENT OF THE YOUNG

Young Soviet footballers took second place at the European championship (under 16). In the final game, held in the West German town of Ulm, they lost to their West German counterparts 2-1.

The tournament, organized by UEFA, was held for the second time.



The USSR rowing championship has begun unusually early. In the photo is a scene from the 2,000 m heat.

Photo by Sergei Proskur

## Aerobics: Why it's popular



Exhibition performances of an aerobic gymnastics group of the Gubkin Institute of Oil and Gas Industry in Moscow. Photo by Igor Litvey

Like mushrooms after a summer rain, groups of aerobic gymnastics enthusiasts, mainly female, have started to appear lately. What is the reason for such an "explosion"? Primarily it's the need to move. The last-moving 20th century with its fantastic achievements in science and technology has virtually "chained" many down, depriving them of movement, absolutely essential for health.

Furthermore, some girls want to practise gymnastics. But they can't accept it because of age or physical factors. Not every one is able to do a double somersault, pirouettes and other complex elements after all. Earlier there was an "outlet" — calisthenic gymnastics. But this has become so complex (just remember the ball exercises — not everyone can do them) as to prohibit access for everyone.

Well aerobic gymnastics is different. First, they

practise in groups and not alone. Second, fast "mischievous" music accompanies every movement, third, you practise it at your leisure without any competition. Fourth, it is most good for those who know how to knit and think up different costumes. Fifth, the age for participants is between seven and 70. The only drawback may be the health condition of those willing to train. You need a doctor's advice since not everyone can perform for 20 to 40 minutes without stopping.

The sessions are normally held two to three times a week. Most of the groups are female, but there are mixed ones, too (with children and men). Is there any benefit from all this? Yes, there is: weight goes down, the figure and the general indicators of health improve (for instance, blood pressure, pulse), as well as the favourable emotional impact from music, the colours of costumes, communications.

## First finalist known

The NHL champion of this season, the Edmonton Oilers, who won the semifinal series of four successive matches against the Minnesota North Stars, is

the first finalist for the Stanley Cup.

The players from the Canadian town of Edmonton, led by Wayne Gretzky, won twice at home, 7-1 and 4-3, and twice away, 6-5 and 3-1.

There is strong competition in the other semifinal. The Montreal Canadiens, who had clinched the final prize of pro hockey five times in a row, have beaten at home games the holders of the Stanley Cup for the past four seasons — the New York Islanders 3-0 and 4-2, and made later success twice against the New York players at away games, 5-2 and 3-1.

The fifth game held in Montreal was again won by the hosts 3-1. Now, to enter the finals they have to score just one win, while their rivals have to win both remaining games.



There are seven girls in the team of Indian mountaineers who are to climb Mount Everest. To date only four women have made it to the top of the highest mountain in the world. In the photo: the Indian climbers who are to take part in the expedition.

Photo from "The Sentinel" newspaper

## New Peace Race

The 37th Peace Race started on May 8 in Berlin, prior to the Day of Victory over Hitler Germany, with the 7 km trials or prologue as it is known. Bringing ideas of peace and friendship among nations, this race will last across 61,696 km of the Berlin-Poznan-Warsaw in 11 stages. Twenty countries, including the USSR, have prepared to "carry" a dove of peace — the symbol of this competition — along its roads of the GDR, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

This competition is one of the most prestigious in the international calendar of amateur sports. Its participants have won many medals at the Olympic Games. The USSR team, led by the winner of the Peace Race 1975, will feature Sergei Sukhodolov, who will compete in the Race for the fourth time. In 1971 he won the Peace Race and in 1972 became an Olympic champion. The one-time European Olympic champion Oleg Ikonnikov and Pyotr Ugrumov, five-time winners of the team race, will also take part. Other participants include Viktor Denisov, Sergei Ushakov, and others.

The changes in the race route are understandable — in the past two years it has crossed victory both in the team and individual events.

According to specialists, the main competition will be between the GDR, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia. The cyclists from Italy, France, and Cuba are strong contenders.

## KING JUAN CARLOS I IN THE SOVIET UNION

It could be said that our two countries lie at the opposite ends of Europe. They have different socio-political systems. Yet, as we see, this is not an obstacle to mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference into each other's internal affairs.

This was said by Konstantin Chernenko at a lunch given in the Kremlin in honour of King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sophia of Spain.

This is the first visit to this country of a Spanish head of state to the history of relations between the two countries. However, the links between them, particularly the cultural links, have deep roots. Millions of Soviet people admire the art of Cervantes and Lope de Vega, Velazquez and Goya. The works of Cervantes and Dostoyevsky, Chkhov and Tolstoy are of intrinsic value to Spanish literature, noted the esteemed Spanish guest.

The two countries established diplomatic relations in 1977. Since then the years have proved very fruitful for Soviet-Spanish relations. Konstantin Chernenko said that the Soviet Union is ready to further develop good and mutually beneficial relations with Spain in different spheres, and to cooperate with her in the international arena for the benefit of peace and security.

The current international situation is causing alarm in both countries. King Juan Carlos I described it as "a prewar atmosphere without a future". We are convinced, said Konstantin Chernenko, that it is only under conditions of lasting peace that the increasingly complex problems facing mankind on the threshold of the third millennium can be solved. Only peaceful cooperation on Earth, in close space and in the exploration of space.

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The main aim of the festival, says composer Tikhon Khrennikov, Chairman of the Festival Organizing Committee, is to support the creative search of progressive musicians the world over, to present a large-scale panorama of modern music in all its diversity, and to show both the continuity of traditions and new trends.

During the ten days the festival lasts, 23 concerts will be given, as compared with eleven concerts in 1981. Music by composers from more than forty countries will be heard at the festival. Apart from music from the traditional "musical nations", festival audiences will also be able to acquaint themselves with the music of Australia, Cyprus, Colombia, the Philippines, Ecuador, Tunisia, Morocco and of other countries.



Konstantin Chernenko shaking hands with King Juan Carlos I at the Kremlin. Queen Sophia toured the sights of Moscow. She also visited the Moscow Ballet School where she was accompanied by A. Chernenko and L. Gromyko. In the photo during the Queen's visit to the School.

## REMEMBRANCE DAY



On May 9, the Soviet people celebrated Victory Day. It was thirty-nine years ago that World War II ended, the most cruel and devastating of all the wars experienced by mankind to date. The most severe tests fell to the lot of the Soviet people 20 million of whom died in the war. Our people still have vivid memories of the past war. There is an unending stream of visitors to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall. Eternal flames in honour of the dead, like those in Moscow, have been lit in many Soviet cities. Former soldiers come to the Eternal Flame outside the Kremlin every Victory Day to pay tribute to the memory of their comrades who were killed in the war. Newly-weds bring flowers to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier as a token of gratitude and in memory of the fallen.

In the photos: In Red Square. ● By the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier outside the Kremlin Wall. Photos by Andrei Kravtsov

## 20th-CENTURY MUSIC

On May 15-24, Moscow will be the venue for the Second International Music Festival whose motto is "Music for Humanity, Peace and Friendship Among Nations".

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## Politbureau weekly meeting

At its regular weekly meeting, the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee examined the results of the talks between Konstantin Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the USSR Supreme Soviet and W. Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. The Politbureau stressed the major significance of these negotiations for steady intensification and expansion of all spheres of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic. The documents signed during Jaruzelski's visit serve to reinforce the fraternal relations between our two countries and represent a major step forward in the development and perfection of these relations.

The talks between the Soviet and Polish leaders were characterized by a unanimity of views on all topical international issues. The Soviet Union and Poland, together with the other Warsaw Treaty member countries, will continue to pursue a firm and constructive policy aimed at ensuring the security and protection of the revolutionary gains made in the countries of the socialist community, and at ridding mankind of the threat of nuclear disaster.

The Politbureau totally approved the results of the Soviet-Polish talks as well as the CPSU's readiness, as expressed by Konstantin Chernenko, to continue to give all-round assistance to the Polish United Workers' Party and to the working people of the Polish People's Republic in their struggle to overcome the results of the crisis, to strengthen socialism in their country, and to consolidate the unity between the fraternal socialist countries in the course of preserving peace and developing international cooperation.

Also approved were the additional measures devised by the USSR Council of Ministers to ensure this year's crop harvest, purchases of agricultural produce and forage, as well as the successful wintering of farm cattle in the period between 1984 and 1985.

The Politbureau outlined a number of new measures linked with increases in the resources of oil and oil products and with their efficient and rational use to the national economy.

Also examined at the meeting were matters relating to increasing responsibility for strict observance of the rules on standardization and quality of products, as well as the further development of food improvement measures to the Ukrainian SSR. Certain other issues concerning the economic and social policies pursued by the Communist Party and the Soviet state were likewise discussed.

## Soviet Olympians will not go to Los Angeles

Such is the decision adopted in Moscow at a plenary meeting of the USSR National Olympia Committee.

All those speaking at the meeting stressed that the situation obtaining in the USA in the course of preparations for the Games does not allow Soviet athletes to participate in the Games. This decision was unanimously supported by all members of the USSR NOC, including the leaders of all the 29 Olympic sports federations, and by all members of the Committee presidium.

In the Statement issued by the NOC allusion is drawn to a previous Statement it made on April 30 expressing serious anxiety over crude violations by the Games organizers of the rules of the Olympic Charter, over the anti-Soviet campaign unleashed by reactionary circles in the USA with the connivance of the Olympic Committee.

(Continued on page 8)

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# HOME NEWS

## Round the Soviet Union

THE MOSKVA RIVER HAS ONCE AGAIN BEEN NAMED THE LEAST POLLUTED RIVER FLOWING THROUGH THE CAPITAL IN EUROPE. This is evidenced by data of the Moskva-Oka administration for the control and use of water. The upper reaches of the Moskva and Volga rivers are receiving more and more pure water. Special boats and ships are used to keep these rivers clean.

THE SECOND USSR-GERMANY SYMPOSIUM ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ENDED IN KISINIEV. Among the key topics discussed were the interrelation of society and nature both on a national and international level.

IT HAS LONG BEEN KNOWN THAT PLANTS ABSORB MOST OF THEIR SOLAR RADIATION AT SUNSET. Scientists in the Russian Federation's Kani Republic have now reproduced sunset light in a new spectrum of light lamps. In their light, cucumbers ripen three weeks earlier than usual and tomatoes 45 days earlier. Optimal radiation intensity and the best sequence and duration of radiation are held by a preset program.

ESTONIA'S RESERVES OF COMBUSTIBLE SHALES ARE FAR GREATER THAN HAS BEEN BELIEVED, SAY SCIENTISTS WHO COMPLETED INVESTIGATIONS DETERMINING THE MOST COMMERCIAL PROFITABLE SHALE DEPOSITS. Up to 300 million tonnes are now estimated yearly, and they believe that the output will grow substantially in the future. The raw material is valuable in the chemical industry, and to power engineering.

THE LOCAL PUPPET THEATRE IN THE SOUTHERN RUSSIAN CITY OF STAVROPOL HAS MOVED INTO ITS NEW HOME, a specially designed building with an auditorium seating 300. The company is at present staging plays by Russian classic as well as modern Soviet and foreign playwrights. Its shows are attended by nearly a quarter of a million people each year.

## SULAK CHAIN-POWER NECKLACE OF DAGHESTAN

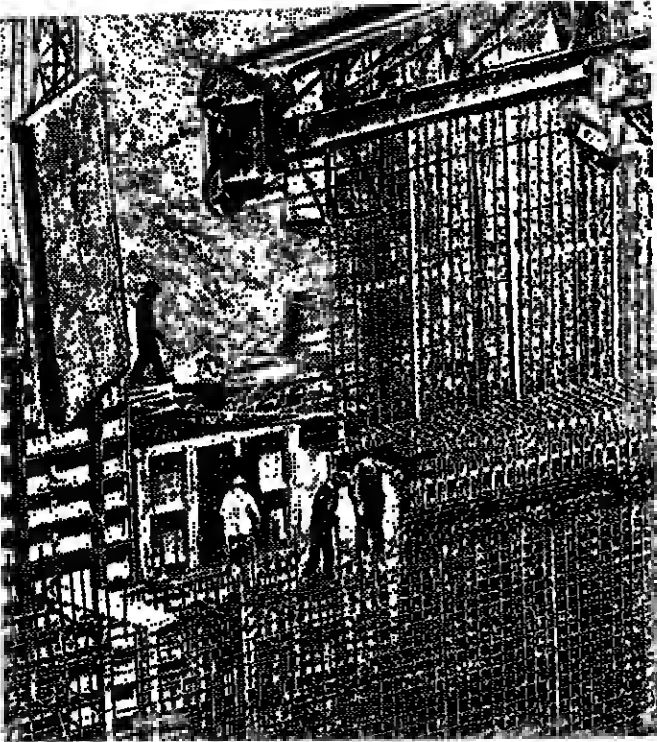
Engineers are of the opinion that it is economically feasible to construct a chain of over twenty hydroelectric plants on the Sulak River in Daghestan. The Sulak River flows into the North Caucasus. River flows can be regulated every season, thus holding back the spring-summer floods, while at the same time the chain of reservoirs will provide a reliable waterway.

The Gargabli plant was the first to be built. It supplied water which is badly needed in Daghestan's valley as well as electricity to the local mountain people. The village of Gargabli became famous not only for its hydroelectric power plant but also for its splendid peaches. The cost of the irrigation system was recovered by the first year's harvest alone.

The Chirchik plant, built at the point where the Sulak leaves the mountains to meet the plain, was the second to flow. It doubled Daghestan's power output. A new town named Chirchik sprang up near the plant and the reservoir made it possible to cultivate rice in the area.

At 1 million kw the Chirchik plant, the second to be built, was the most powerful in the North Caucasus. Its four power units produce almost 2,500 million kilowatt-hours. The plant which has completely paid back its cost, houses a number of engineering novelties. Its power units are coupled to two parallel blocks, placed one after the other. This was necessitated by the narrowness of the valley.

A new project, Miall (220 thousand kw), is under construction. It will be completely automated and remote-controlled from the Chirchik plant.



Reinforced concrete block assembled on the left bank of the Miall dam.

One more plant, the Irgael project (800 thousand kw), will be built upstream from the Chirchik reservoir. A town will also be constructed nearby. As construction at Miall progresses, operations will be shifted over to Irgael.

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## Gas from Eastern Siberia

Reserves of gas have been discovered not far from Bratsk on the Angara River near Lake Baikal. Apart from gas, the deposit contains considerable amounts of gas condensate. This confirms prediction by scientists who said that there are

both oil and gas in Eastern Siberia. However, obtaining them has been hampered by the great depth at which they have been discovered. In Bratsk, a well nearly four kilometers deep has been drilled reaching the productive stratum.

Reserves of this valuable raw material have also been found and prospected in Zima, which is the centre of a new industrial area, and also in the Upper Lena Territorial Production District where the Baikal-Amur Railway begins.

## Bound for the Chukotka shores

Having broken the ice barrier off the eastern shores of the Chukchi Peninsula, the "Molot" icebreaker escorted to diesel electric ship, "Kuznetsov", bound with cargo to the North, into the port of Vileniya. This is the first time the Arctic Sea port on the Bering Sea coast has been reached by a ship from the Soviet Union.

Following the "Kuznetsov", bound for the Bering Sea from Vladivostok, on the tanker, "Tigra", the diesel ship, "Anguena", and the ice vessel, "Borya Tarkov".

Hydrologists sailing as surveillance pilots have completed detailed maps of the Bering Sea, marking every space clear of ice. Changes in the ice zone are monitored by satellite. This enables the ships' captains to plot their course steering clear of the most dangerous concentrations of ice and to take account of the "weather" of the ice sheet which is up to two metres thick.

In many ways the success of such journeys depends on the efficiency of work done by the ships' crews.

Boats at Chukotka have been equipped with new instruments and mechanisms. Wide use is made of special ships without cargo without the port facilities.

## HALF A MILLION KAMAZ LORRIES PRODUCED

The first panel of the assembly line of the first 500,000 KAMAZ lorries was produced in the Kama production association producing large lorries.

The motor plant is constantly gaining pace. Within a short quarter of a century it was producing more than 500,000 lorries in the space of a half.

# HOME NEWS

## Places to visit

## OF INTEREST TO MUSIC LOVERS



The Glushko Central Museum of Musical Culture has moved into new premises at No. 4 Fadeyev St. Two exhibitions have opened here simultaneously: one is devoted to the 100th anniversary of Glushko's birth and the other is of mechanical and keyboard instruments from the museum's reserve collections.

Visitors will be able to see manuscripts, personal objects, and other authentic documents and materials linked to the great composer's life and work.

The exhibition of musical instruments is wonderful. It aims to illustrate the evolution of keyboard instruments, and to give an idea of their many forms and of details of their design. On view are mechanical instruments which have virtually disappeared from present-day music-making.

Of particular interest are instruments of the 16th century which preceded the piano, as well as original 18th- and 19th-century pianos.

The exhibitions are open from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays.

## Science and technology

### PILLS FOR THE FORGETFUL?

Researchers at the Institute of Organic Synthesis (Leningrad Academy of Sciences) have produced a substance which improves the human memory and the aptitude for studies. The prototype of this compound was the hormone Vasopressin which not only influences the central nervous system but also regulates blood pressure and the salt and water metabolism. Changes were made to the molecular structure of the analogue. The researchers aimed just to affect the memory without influencing other bodily functions. Their efforts proved successful.

The substance is as yet in the experimental stage. The research is quite promising because it is breaking totally new ground.

### A KEEN EYE FOR POLAR EXPLORERS

Seamen and pilots regard the instrument, "Lyot-2" as a reliable old to the Polar explorer. This instrument allows the thickness of ice of the sea to be determined from an aircraft.

With its help one can find cracks, channels, and unbroken patches on the water surface. These may be hidden from visual observation by a crust of thin ice or snow.

These qualities enable the instrument to be used in Arctic operations laying out routes for ship convoys. It guarantees that an ice flow is safe enough to allow aircraft to land.

This instrument, the invention of scientists from the Institute of Civil Aviation in Leningrad, was discussed at a meeting

of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences where it received a high appraisal. Scientists and practical explorers all agree that the instrument must be used in marine, air, and river navigation because it is a reliable guide for all those developing the North.

### STETHOSCOPE FOR MICROCIRCUITS

In modern electronic devices and radio equipment, wide use is made of multilayer printed circuit boards. One cubic centimetre at the board life in more than ten thousand various components. Now can one find a fault in such a board? Under the existing technology, even an experienced specialist spends several hours to find the flaw.

Leningrad specialists in the area of electrical measuring instruments have designed a set of instruments which can be used for fault finding even within the inner layers of a printed board. Without destroying the insulation, it allows to know exactly how the current is flowing in any of the microscopic conductors.

The instrument has been patented in the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and in France. Specialists from other countries are showing a heightened interest in it.

### WIND PUTS BRAKES ON THE PLANET

Soviet geophysicists maintain that an Indonesian wind is even capable of putting a brake on the Earth's rotation around its axis. Because of seasonal changes in the global circulation of atmosphere the planet rotates faster in winter and slower in summer, and slows down in spring and autumn. For example, a day in July is one millionth shorter than a day in April or November.

This irregularity in the Earth's rotation, which was discovered about twenty-five years ago by the astronomical time service, has remained all the theoretical scientists' attempts to explain it on the basis of celestial mechanics. However, astronomical data, analysed against the background of world meteorological observations, has enabled experts at the Main Geophysical Observatory in Leningrad to conclude that this mysterious slow-down is the Earth's rotation can be attributed to western winds dominating the atmosphere. In other words, the atmosphere rotates faster than the planet. In mid-summer and midwinter when cyclones become weaker, the Earth revolves faster. In spring and autumn the wind blows so strongly against the rough terrain that it can serve as a sort of brake.

Geophysicists believe this discovery will improve the accuracy of long-range weather and climate forecasts.

## VIEWPOINT

## Soviet museums today

May 18 is International Museum Day. MNI correspondent Gennadi PETROVSKY talks about the problems facing Soviet museums.

There are some 12,000 or so museums worldwide, nearly 2,000 of which are in the USSR. Their number in this country is steadily growing, as are the ranks of their visitors — over 100 million a year.

Soviet museums have always relied on central or local funds for restoration work and everyday activities, which is why museums are growing in number in the USSR — the very idea of such of them closing due to lack of funds is inconceivable.

Soviet museums are a range of at museums, including those common to museums worldwide. The most crucial of them is the exhibits themselves. Essentially, only 14 to 15 per cent of the outfit stock of the museums is on display. The rest is kept in storage. Interestingly, there are museums, for instance, the renowned Bakhrusha Theatrical Museum in Moscow, which displays but two per cent of its 1.5 million items, while the collections of practically all museums are steadily growing. The annual average increment ranges from 500 to 1,000, reaching 2,000 in a few museums.

How does the USSR go about solving this acute problem?

First, new museums spring up every year and exhibition space is expanded.

Second, nearly all Soviet museums frequently have special exhibitions. Travelling museums, like auto museums, rail museums, ship museums and even airborne museums, take exhibits to very remote areas, as the mountainous villages of the Pamir and Tien Shan.

Third, big state-run museums share their stock with the so-called people's museums run by the public, of which there are over 12,000 in this country now.

Soviet museums maintain links with all major foreign counterparts and introduce Soviet viewers to the best art collections from nearly all European countries, Australia, the USA, Canada, and many Asian, Latin American and African countries. On the other hand, items from the Leningrad Hermitage and the Russian Museum, the Moscow Tretyakov Gallery and the Museum of Oriental Art, and museums in the Ukraine, Georgia, Lithuania and Armenia have won broad acceptance abroad.

The USSR helps fraternal museum personnel for developing help. Many specialists from Moscow and Leningrad have gone to Algeria, India, Egypt, Syria, Mexico, Afghanistan, Kampuchea and other countries to help young local restaurateurs.

Soviet Government and public organizations are eager for more international cultural cooperation. One indication of this is that the USSR Supreme Soviet, acting on the recommendations of the Standing Committee, has deemed it urgent to include in the Law, "On the protection and use of monuments of history and culture" two special articles (Nos 29 and 30) calling for the wide promotion of cultural exchange.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS WELL PROVIDED FOR

For the Soviet society, writes the KOMMUNIST journal, both steady increase in the real tangibility and expansion of the variety of constitutionally guaranteed rights are characteristic. While in 1949, 2,000, 1,000 and 300 million roubles were spent respectively for education, health protection and physical training, and pensions, the figures were 15,200, 8,000 and 10,000 million roubles in 1965, to reach in 1980 already 31,000, 17,200 and 33,300 million roubles. Or take housing construction. During the first five-year plan periods only 57 to 82 million square metres of housing were commissioned in five years. Starting with the fifth five-year plan period (1966-1970), the figure went far beyond the 300 million square metres. This is what made it possible to write into the present USSR Constitution the exceptionally important clause: "Citizens of the USSR have the right to housing". The above is true not only on a state scale, but also with respect to separate work collectives. During the previous years almost all the profits obtained by the enterprises, had to be charged for the state budget in order to use them from a central distribution point in branches that were vital for the entire society. Now part of these assets can be left at the disposal of the work collectives for developing production, for material incentives, for implementing social plans. For example, the funds of economic incentive in state enterprises and economic organizations totalled 2,300 million roubles in 1965, while in 1980 they exceeded 30,000 million roubles. The sum is quite comparable to fastest spending items in the state budget.

### HOUSES FOR THE NORTH

What kind of villages are needed in Khatanga, an autonomous republic in the north-western part of the European USSR? And how much can be borrowed from the post-Stalinist and post-Stalinist in Khatanga?

University have provided the answers to these questions, writes PRAVO.

Petrozavodsk researchers, who for the past several years have been going on expeditions to the villages of Khatanga, and of the Leningrad and Kalinin regions, have come to the conclusion that the century-old experience of building houses in the north should be drawn upon. The study of folk traditions in building and of villagers' tastes and requirements, has resulted in a project for a series of houses with plots of turn-fund allocated.

Architects have drawn up designs for about one thousand houses to be built from prefabricated units.

### A LONGER PASSENGER TRAIN. WHY?

The newspaper TRUD reports that since summer 1985, the Moscow-Kiev-Lviv line will open its first 24-carriage super-long trains. In the past, Moscow railwaymen pioneered in the organizing the traffic of heavy freight trains. Their experience is now spread throughout this country.

What is the reason for lengthened passenger trains? The passenger transportation in this country is increasing with every passing year. Previously, the problem of meeting the need in transportation was satisfied by increasing the number of passenger trains. Much has also been done for reconstruction and technological retooling of the railway lines. However, the role of the construction is still lagging behind the steep increases in the volume of transportation. Another inconvenience is that the stations are located in parts of cities which have become city centres, with the housing and industrial buildings prevailing their modernization. That is why the railwaymen have started to look for alternative means for transportation increase.

This novelty promises considerable economic advantages, the newspaper affirms. The expert assessments made in the Kiev and Ryazan sections of the Moscow Railway predict that there will be no need in the near

future to have 25 pairs of trains passing in these directions, and this despite an expected 13 per cent rise in the number of passengers. The construction of additional main lines will be delayed some ten to fifteen years. This will make for the saving of 250 million roubles.

Since the passenger train traffic will diminish, it will be possible to carry additional thirty million tonnes of cargoes for the national economy, the newspaper concludes.

### COAL THROUGH PIPES

Soviet scientists have devised a new technology for the hydraulic transportation of coal through pipes. The ECONOMICHESSAYA GAZETA newspaper reports that this is not a new idea. Since 1966, two pipelines have been in operation in the Kuzbass coal field carrying coal from the hydraulic mines to a distance of over 100 kilometres. A new pipeline, which will be 100 kilometres long, is being built in the Kemerovo Region, with the mine of Inakovo, in the Kemerovo Region, which will combine heat and electricity plant of Novosibirsk. It has been designed on a basically new technological principle which is a departure from all previous designs used for foreign or Soviet. The technology used in the Soviet Union, for example, requires that coal be dried before being burnt. The new method makes possible the use of burning of a water-and-coal mixture without the need for drying of the coal. It reduces the need for minor mechanical processing. It reduces the need for water, ensures high stability of suspension, and simplifies storage and transportation problems.

Estimates show that by avoiding the need to build a dehydration complex on a 100 km pipeline, capital investment is achieved.

In 1985, a coal pipeline between Belovo and Kemerovo will be commissioned on part of a 100 km pipeline. A 2.4-thousand-kilometre-long pipeline system for carrying of Kuzbass coal to thermal power stations in the north and the Urals.

## Care for the children of Gazli

Again sitting at the desks are the small residents of Gazli — the town to Uzbekistan destroyed by an earthquake this March. The children continue education 700 kilometres from home — in a school near Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, Central Asia. 200 junior-form pupils now reside in a sanatorium in a picturesque locality on the bank of a river.

So that the seven-year-old tots, who have left home for such a long time for the first time, do not feel too homesick, trips to the mountains, sports and visits to theatres have been organized. This is taken care of by public organizations together with 48 teachers who have come here with the children.

All the young residents of

Gazli are shown much consideration and care. The children who are older have been taken to health-improving camps in the Crimea, on the Black Sea coast and in many towns of other Union republics.

The state has taken all the expenses. In addition, trade unions have set aside some 10,000,000 roubles for their upkeep.

## BARBER OF... MOSCOW

Simon Koridze, from Moscow, a former hairdresser, recently celebrated his 101st birthday. To mark this occasion GAZETA radio broadcast his favourite opera, "The Barber of Seville", by Rossini. Simon Koridze, the son of a peasant from Georgia, started work at the age of 12 as an apprentice to the barber at Tullid Opera House. Here he met many singers whose photographs he has carefully preserved to this day.

Simon Koridze fought with the Red Army, later returning to his former occupation of hairdresser. As each year passed, Koridze added to his collection of autographed photos. He even has an autographed portrait of the Soviet cinema star, Lyubov Orlova. Today, in spite of his advanced age, Simon Koridze is

in fine fettle. I feel not a year older than seventy, he says. The patriarch of Moscow hairdressers continues to expand his collection. He never misses a production of an opera or play on television. And he has recently taken up a new hobby: at one hundred, Simon Koridze became a passionate fan of ice hockey.



The beady air of spring takes all ages the same way.

Photos by Andrei Knyazev



## PROFILES

# SVETLANA VOSKRESENSKAYA

It is only recently that the 26-year-old choreographer Svetlana Voskresenskaya has become well known. Despite the fact that she drew the traditionally unlucky number of 13, Voskresenskaya, a Muscovite, managed to win the all-Union contest of choreographers which was held in Moscow last March. Her two ballets to music by Dmitry Shostakovich, "The Forty-First", based on a story by Boris Lavrenko, and "Dangerous Games", were above towards the close of the contest and won her first prize.

I have long since been attracted by the opportunity of expressing in dance the conflict between love and duty. It was this conflict that I tried to reflect in the story of Lavrenko's heroine, says Svetlana Voskresenskaya. "Dangerous Games" is a reminder of the threat of war overhanging humankind. I felt the need for peace on earth particularly acutely after the birth of my daughter who is now just seven months old.

Svetlana Voskresenskaya graduated from the Moscow Ballet School. For several years she worked with the Bolshoi Opera and Ballet Theatre in the Kazakhstan capital of Alma-Ata. Six years ago Svetlana returned home to Moscow where she became a soloist with the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble. She did a lot of dancing for the company taking part in all the ensemble's productions and concert programmes though she was not entirely happy executing the work of other choreographers. She was gradually overcome by the desire to try her hand at choreography herself. She wanted to express her own vision of plasticity, her thoughts and feelings in ballet. Voskresenskaya professed a lot from her rehearsals with the ensemble's artistic directors, Natalya Kasatkina and Vladimir Vasilyov. The choreographic principles of these two masters are reflected in Voskresenskaya's works.

Svetlana's first independent productions include a Spanish dance to music by Ravel. It was here that her ability for psychological interpretation of human characters in dance became evident. Listening to an Elton John recording inspired Svetlana to create a dance number based on this music. The result, "Improvisation", is now in the repertoire of the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble. Svetlana was then inspired to turn A. S. Pushkin's story, "The Little Prince", into a ballet.

Profound thought, the ability to translate a theme into dramatic terms, a sense of form and



Svetlana Voskresenskaya during rehearsal.

a rich stylistic culture are the characteristic traits of Voskresenskaya's choreography. In her productions she tries to depart from the customary canons and to express the inner world of her contemporaries in a free plasticity. Her first production, "Antony and Cleopatra" is music by Prokofiev, staged at the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre, is a great success. The main parts were especially written for the theatre's leading dancers, Margarita Oreskova and Vladimir Kirilov.

When the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble attended classes at the Academy of Jazz, to Rie de Janeiro, it was Svetlana Voskresenskaya who was the quickest to absorb the plasticity of this modern dance form. And it is this genre to dance that is closest to her, both as dancer and choreographer.

Yelena YEROFEEVA

## UKRAINIAN SEMIPRECIOUS STONES FOR FESTIVAL 'STARS'

The 17th All-Union Film Festival is taking place in the Ukrainian capital Kiev. For ten days until May 17, Kiev will be the capital of multinational Soviet cinema art. Traditionally, it is both well-known masters of the cinema — scriptwriters, film directors, cameramen, actors and composers, as well as young people who have yet to make their name in the film world who have converged on Kiev. All in all, nearly one hundred features, documentaries, animated cartoons and popular science films entered for the festival.

These are historical films, dealing with the revolutionary

and combat traditions of the people, as well as reflections on Soviet reality and the social image of our contemporary. The best works will be named by the juries of the competition sections.

Prizes made out of precious stones by Ukrainian masters, will be presented to the winners.

Apart from the film industry in the festival programme, actors will be able to see a retrospective showing of the media by winners of the festival and acquaint themselves with works by prize film makers.

## USSR-INDIA: BOOK EXCHANGE

A protocol was signed in Delhi on publishing 20th-century Indian literature in the USSR and Soviet literature in India. Work on the project starts in the two countries next year.

The Soviet-Indian book exchange is a tradition of long standing. Since 1947 the Soviet Union has published more than a thousand Indian titles with a total print of 40 million copies. Soviet readers have read Rabindranath Tagore, Premchand, Mulk Raj Anand, Khushwant Singh, in addition to Indian classics including "Mahabharata" and "Ramayana".

Both in Russian and 35 languages spoken in the USSR, India, too, has increased its orders for Soviet books during the last three years. Indian and Soviet classics, both in science and technology, of course, children's books very popular in the USSR.



Photo by Andrei Syrov

## Still life from origins to this day

The traditional themes of the still life have continued unchanged throughout centuries, being interpreted in most diverse ways by artists of different periods and peoples. How does this occur? The exhibition, "Still Life in the European Paintings of the 16th-19th Centuries" makes it possible to trace the "ontology" of still life as a genre.

It has opened at the Pushkin Fine Arts Museum in Moscow which was its sponsor together with the Dresden Gallery, the Hermitage of Leningrad and the Tretyakov Gallery. All in all, the exhibition includes 120

items from eleven Soviet and eight GDR museums. The exhibition attempted to show three aspects of still life — still life as a special type of painting, still life in its psychological aspect, and from the point of view of its symbolism. The specific feature of the exhibition is that apart from the famous schools — the Dutch, the Flemish and the Spanish, it represents the little-known Italian and German schools. Besides, it includes works from Soviet museums in Smolensk, Kelmis, Sevastopol and other cities.

Larisa SEDLETSKAYA



• Johann Georg Ilitz. "A case with pistol" (Berlin Museum of Applied Art, 17th century). • Giorgio Morandi. "The Metaphysical Still Life" (The Hermitage Museum of Leningrad, early 20th century).

## FILM ABOUT EMERICH KALMAN

Two major studios, Mosfilm of the USSR and Hungarry's Medfilm, are working on a co-production in two parts dedicated to the work of the outstanding Hungarian composer Emerich Kalman, who wrote numerous operas, which are still very popular even today. The centenary of the composer's birth was celebrated worldwide. Script is by Yuri Nagibin, the well-known Soviet writer.

I am primarily attracted by the composer's genius and also by the peculiar mystery which surrounded him and which was an enigma both for his contemporaries and descendants. Nagibin told a correspondent.

How will the composer's biography and music be blended in the film? I tried to make the music an integral element of the action, to link it inseparably with Kalman's biography, just as was the case in his life. Though he had a mainly sad life, he wrote joyful and invigorating music. Carambolone, one of the world's most rousing tunes, was written when a woman, the composer loved, was dying.

I hope the sorrow and joy will harmonize in the film, thus allowing viewers to gain insight into the composer's soul. He was a multidimensional, honest and uncompromising artist.

The film will feature many melodies from Kalman's operas sung by Austrian, Soviet and Hungarian singers.

## WHAT'S ON!

May 12-14

### THEATRES

Kremlina Palace of Congresses (Kremlino). 14—A variety concert. Bolshoi Theatre performance: 12—Double-bill: Chopin, "Chopiniana"; "Divertissement" (one-act ballet); 13 (mat)—Ferial, "Voin Precaulians" (ballet); 13 (eve)—The "Moscow Stars" Arts Festival closes with a performance by the Bolshoi ballet. 15—A concert by the Bolshoi soloists.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 12—Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Legend of the Invisible City of Kitezh" (opera). 13 (mat)—A concert by the Bolshoi soloists; 13 (eve)—Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 12—Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (opera); 13 (mat)—Mozart, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 13 (eve)—Puccini, "La Boheme" (opera); 14—Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.). 12 (eve)—Czechoslovakian opera.

sky. "Quadrille". 13 (mat) all—Double-bill: "Carmen" and "Pinocchio". 14—Advent "Pinocchio". Children in G. Baktyard (one-act ballet) (eve)—Gadzhiev, "A Carroer". 14—Lahar, "The Merry Widow".

### FILMS

Bare Twice (Mosfilm Studios USSR).

About a tragic and between a Soviet artist and German air ace over the head of White Sea in 1918.

Cinema: "Vatrich" (1955) dovo-Chernomyrdynskaya Metro Lermontovskaya. A Tank Crew (USSR).

An unusual episode in battle between Soviet and German tankmen in the Menahov. A Soviet tank was the winner.

Cinema: "Burevestnik" (USSR) dovo-Chernomyrdynskaya Metro Lermontovskaya. "Propaganda" (USSR).

## PROGRESS IN SOVIET-SPANISH TRADE

The trade agreement signed in September 1972 by the USSR and Spain and the opening of the trade missions in Moscow and Madrid laid the basis for cooperation in the field of trade exchange between the two countries. Compared with 1973, trade turnover has new risen over 14-fold. The Soviet Union buys traditional goods of Spanish exports — the products of the metallurgical and chemical industry, leather, citrus fruits, wine, olive oil and almonds. The USSR sells to Spain oil and oil products, chemicals, sawn timber, mining equipment, cars, among them the Niva, which is in great demand.

Recently set up is a new Spanish firm which will sell Soviet tractors, spares to them, as well as service 3,500 Soviet tractors now working in the fields of Spain, the technical and maintenance quailias el which are praised by the farmers.

Considerable piece in the economic links of the two countries is taken by mixed Soviet-Spanish societies: Sovspan, which services Soviet fishing boats in the Canary Islands, In-

amar servicing Soviet ships in Spanish ports, Soquimes, carrying out trade exchange of chemical products, Madares Rusas, delivering to Spain sawn timber and importing to Soviet Union the products of the paper industry, packaging materials and other goods.

On the basis of an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation the exchange is growing of specialists in the area of fundamental and applied research, contacts are strengthened in medicine, power engineering, the chemical industry, agriculture and in transport. For instance, there are durable links between Soviet specialists in the coal industry and the Spanish firm UNOSA. The scientific exchange between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Supreme Council of Technical Research of Spain develops beneficially.

An important impulse for the strengthening and expanding contacts between the two countries will be the agreement on developing economic and industrial cooperation signed in this February.

## PLOVDIV SPRING FAIR

The ancient Bulgarian city of Plovdiv has assumed a most festive air decked with the flags of fifty countries represented at the Fourth International Spring Fair of Consumer Goods and Foods. More than three thousand foreign trade organizations and firms are displaying their latest achievements in light and food industries.

Traditionally, the biggest foreign exhibitor is the Soviet Union, whose foreign trade associations are showing more than five thousand items. These include items made on the basis of cooperation between the CMEA countries. This year, repairs exhibitions have been

mounted by the Russian Federation and by Leningrad which is the twinned city of Plovdiv.

An extensive display has been prepared in the pavilion of the fair's host, Bulgaria. Its venue items testify to the successful implementation of the socio-economic programmes which is aimed at a steady increase in the living standards of the people.

The developing countries are also widely represented at the fair. Their active participation in this review of economic achievements testifies to the growing interest in development of mutually advantageous cooperation.

## KIEV—DRESDEN—KIEV

A NEW AEROFLOT INTERNATIONAL ROUTE

Aeroflot TU-134s take 2 hr 30 min to fly you from the lovely GDR city of Dresden to the capital of the Soviet Ukraine.

Take advantage of visiting Kiev with Aeroflot.

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11.50 arr. Dresden		dep. 12.50
Saturday	Airport	Saturday

All times local

## АЭРОФЛОТ

Soviet airlines

## USSR-Canada fishing agreement

The Canadian Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, Pierre de Bané and the Minister for Fisheries of the USSR, Vladimir Kamenisev, signed in Moscow a new Soviet-Canadian government agreement on fishing. According to the agreement, the USSR acquires the right to catch within Canada's fishing zone of 200 nautical miles extended

yearly quotas of lobster, silver hake, capelin and a number of other fishes. The agreement also provides for purchases by the USSR of fish and Canadian fish products to the amount of twelve million Canadian dollars during one year.

The Soviet-Canadian cooperation in fishing, now a traditional feature, stipulates not only

for licence fishing off the Canadian ports, but fish purchases and repair of Soviet trawlers in Canadian ports. There is joint research in the 200-mile Canadian zone to determine fish and lobster quotas.

For example, hydroacoustic survey and sample catching performed by Soviet research vessels allowed the Canadian marine experts to adopt recommendations to increase total capelin quotas to 1984 from 50 thousand to 100 thousand tonnes. There is a similar programme for Atlantic saury, while silver hake and lower-depth fishes are studied and collected data are exchanged.

Alexei LIPOVETSKY

## Intourist news

Carlton, said Professor Hanna Polovoy, teacher at the British Columbia University, we may take from Soviet colleagues many useful to us methods of education but to make it, as in the USSR, free and give work to the graduates we cannot do.

A group of Canadian teachers, among whom my interlocutor, in the fifth one to have come to Moscow recently. They are interested in the experience of Soviet teachers.

We are tourists, but our programme has visits to schools and kindergartens. We were even in lectures in higher schools in Moscow and Kiev. On the programme of our travel are Vinnitsa, Chernovits, Odessa, Simferopol, Yalta, Zaporozhye and Poltava. Now our Soviet colleagues actively participate in the discussion of the ongoing school reform in the USSR, which interests us in the same degree. We will be able to use your methods in our teaching work.

Olga BELOBORODKO

## Teachers from Canada in Moscow



The Canadians learning about Moscow.

## CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskovskaya Embankment, at the Roosty Hotel). 12—The "Moscow Stars" Arts Festival: The Flesher Folk Music Orchestra from Moldavia and the Kuban Cossack Choir.

Tchaikovsky Concert Hall (Mayevskaya St.). 12—Dalia Dance Ensemble from Latvia. 13—An evening with Vladimir Blatchenko (Soviet).

## SPORTS

FOOTBALL Lokomotiv Stadium (125 Bolshaya Cherkizovskaya St.). 14—USSR 1st league championship. Moscow Lokomotiv vs Krasnodar Kuban. 7 p.m.

Both teams are eager to play in the 1st league.

SWIMMING Swimming Pool at the Lenin Central Stadium. 12 and 13—Moscow championship. 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (both days).

WATER POLO Torpedo Swimming Pool (21 Avtozavodskaya St.). 12 and 13—Moscow championship for juniors. 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. (both days).

YUOOL, Trudoviy Rezervy, Burvestok, as well as other sports clubs are taking part.

RACING Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 13—Racing and trotting. 1 p.m. Prizes inaugurating the beginning of the season will be collected on May 13.

## WEATHER

May 12-14

In Moscow, city and region, after a short cold spell, a gradual rise in temperature is expected. Night temperature of 7°C, 11°C and of 17°, 22°C during the day.